



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

is very interesting and instructive. Attention should, however, be called to the fact that the correct name is not *Foehm* (*Föhm*), as it there appears, but *Foehn* (*Föhn*), or *Foen* (*Fön*), the form with *h* being preferred. *Foehn* is derived probably from the Italian *favonio*, which in turn is from the Latin *favonius*, the name of a gentle west wind. Hence the Italian west wind becomes a Swiss south wind. In Latin and Italian the word is masculine; in German it is usually treated as masculine, but Grimm quotes an interesting passage from an old gloss in which it is used as feminine. The character of this wind is as uncertain as the gender, the etymological meaning being 'the favoring one,' but the following extracts translated from Schiller's *William Tell* show how the Swiss on Lake Lucerne dread the *Foehn*, 'the mighty spirit,' as it has been called. Ruodi, the fisherman, exclaims: "The *Foehn* has broken loose; you see how wild the lake is. I cannot steer against storm and waves." Baumgarten answers: "God help you! How I pity you!" In another place Tell says: "When the *Foehn* sweeps down from its ravines, the people put out their fires, and the boats hastily seek the harbor." Extinguishing the fires is still a custom, even a law in some parts of Switzerland—in Uri, for instance, which is especially exposed to the violence of the *Foehn*.

CHARLES BUNDY WILSON.

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,
DEPARTMENT OF GERMAN.

THE OPENING OF THE MOUTH AS EXPRESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Charles Darwin ascribed the open mouth in surprise and astonishment to several causes, viz., for quietness and effectiveness of breathing, and by mere relaxation of muscles. It occurs to me that a deeper organic reason may have its force, namely, that the open mouth is attention sign, and is a primitive and constant reaction with the young of many animals for the reception of food—for example, with birds. Any sound or other stimulus immediately causes the young bird to extend its mouth. I have some evidence that with very young infants every stimulus of sound or sight causes opening of the mouth, often in sucking form, and the smile of the in-

fant when the finger is pointed at it may be either nascent or degraded sucking. The common and highly useful tendency of the very young to open the mouth to all stimuli, visual, aural, etc., continues as a survival in after life, being especially brought out with stimuli of high intensity and unusual quality, and thus becomes a mark of surprise and astonishment. It is also noteworthy that with many young boys and girls there is a tendency to open the mouth under any attention. The rise of smiling and laughter as connected with wit and humor—at the basis of which lies surprise—is thus evident as a kind of attention expression. Certainly the primary expression of the mouth is a feeding expression, and that this has been modified and evolved in connection with a variety of attention phenomena seems probable, and it would be worth while to make a very detailed study of expression in infants and young animals with this point in view.

HIRAM M. STANLEY.

LAKE FOREST, ILL., August 8, 1899.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

OBSERVATORY OF YALE UNIVERSITY.

THE annual report of this observatory states that the heliometer has been used for making the final measures of the parallax series of stars having large proper motion. The study of the refraction of highly colored red stars has been continued. The photographic observations of the meteors in November, 1898, gave sixteen trails, eight of which were of Leonids. Four of these were in plates at both of the stations occupied. Dr. Elkin has published in the *Astrophysical Journal* a careful discussion of the position of the radiant obtained from the trails.

FLOWER OBSERVATORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

VOL. I., Part II., of the publications of this observatory contains the discussion of the zenith telescope observations—October 1, 1896–August 16, 1898. The plan of this work for investigating the variation of latitude is that proposed by Küstner in 1890 and has been most zealously and carefully carried out by Professor Doolittle. The groups of stars, each of which is included in about two hours of right ascen-